

very annoyed as well as shocked
fancy of a young man who
visits him at table. Having
dious vice as long as his pa-
tient, "Mr. President," in the
ic tone, which all who knew
feet. The President struck
upon the table to command
replied, "The Rev. Mr. Grafton
prevailed, and the old gen-
nally proceeded:—"I move
here be no swearing done at
spite by my friend the Rev.

The motion prevailed by
and the remedy was as thor-
al as the mortification of the
was complete.—N. Y. Re-

The outward work, without
eth nothing; but whatsoever
f charity, be it ever so little,
ible in the sight of the world;
for God weigheth more
than love one worketh, than how
eth. He doth much that loveth
eth much that doth a thing

INSURANCE COMPANY—FIRE AND
MARINE.
0,000 Office No. 8 Exchange Build-
of the State House, Hartford, will take
isks on terms as favorable as other
ce open for the transaction of business
the day and evening.
gentlemen compose the Board of D-

Clark, Wm. A. Ward,
Gilesworth, John Warburton,
Northam, Elisha Peck,
Egg, Thomas Knapp,
Greene, A. G. Hazard,
Humphrey, F. C. Parker,
W. Lee, Ellery Hill,
Daniel W. Clark, President
Nissen, Secretary.
1847.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
State House Square, between U. S.
and Eagle Tavern.
is the oldest of the kind in the State
established more than 30 years. It is
a capital of \$150,000, which is invest-
ed in the best possible manner. It insures
Churches, Dwellings, Stores, Mer-
chandise, Books, and personal property gen-
or damage by Fire, on the most favor-
able terms.
will adjust and pay all its losses with
and patronage of the public.
to insure their property, who reside
United States, where this company
apply directly to the Secretary, and
all receive immediate attention.
gentlemen are Directors of the Com-
pany.
Terry, James Goodwin,
ington, Charles Bowell,
ston, Henry Keneey,
Wm. T. Lee,
Joining S. Morgan,
ELIJAH TERRY, President.
Secretary.
1847.

INSURANCE COMPANY,
ED in 1819 for the purpose of insur-
and damage by Fire only; Capital
and vested in the best possible man-
risks on terms as favorable as other
in the country, and the sum so in-
capital is not exposed to great loss by
The Office of the Company is kept in
ng, next west of Treen's Exchange
street, where constant attendance
of the Company are public.
Brace, Robert Bell,
dor, Miles A. Tuttle,
tt, Ezra White, Jr.,
John L. Bowell,
Elijah Terry,
Arch, E. A. Bulkeley,
Miller, Roland Mather,
Edw. G. Ripley,
Breed, Thomas K. Brace, President
Secretary.
Company has Agents in most of the
ate, with whom insurance can be ef-
847.

STOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
MEDY FOR WORMS.
ion has now been before the pub-
lenty years. Its great intrinsic
advanced the sale and use of it;
prominent position in the public fa-
mous.
MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LANCAS-
TER, PA.
Lancaster City, July 3d, 1844.
Several of the younger branches of
under symptoms indicating worms,
the various species of them. I am
our Vermifuge had the desired ef-
removing the almost incredible
large worms from one patient
to others tested qualities in my
efficiency of your Vermifuge a assure
M. CARPENTER,
Mayar, Lancaster City.

IMPOSITIONS ON FORTRESS!
and S. Falstaff, has repeatedly
which he calls Dr. S. Falstaff
is the same or equal the Vermifuge
sured that this is a BASE FALSE-
certainly against confounding
the mine. It is entirely different
and does not possess the virtues and
rations.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
ward by HARVEY & MOUR, A.
, the most respectable druggists,
every town in the State.
ESTOCK & CO., Proprietors,
No. 49 John st., New York.

M. D., late of Philadelphia, ves-
services to the citizens of Har-
enjoyed the advantages of the
Pennsylvania Hotel, while Hos-
pitals in that city, he feels
in any of its forms.
Building, Main street, where he
the night.

MONUMENTS.
PERSON, Marble Manufacture,
field Conn., would respectfully
izeans of Hartford, and the public
as opened an establishment at 32
the opposite Union Hotel), where he
the lowest possible prices, all kinds
Marble.
CHINNEY PIECES, MANTLES, CEN-
TRAL AND COUNTER Tops, of the
other kind of Foreign Marbles which
a short notice, and in a few
days.
any kind of work in the Mar-
fully requested to call next even-
before purchasing sizes here,
delivered to any part of the city, free.
Feb 26.

Christian Secretary.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXVII.

Christian Secretary.

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at Two Dollars per annum.

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with a discount of twelve and a half per cent, to
agents becoming responsible for six or more copies.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates of
advertising in this city.

All communications intended for the paper should
be addressed to BURR & SMITH, post paid.

For the Christian Secretary.

Correspondence of Rev. Mr. Brown.

SPRINGFIELD, March 15, 1848.

Dear Bro. Burr.—Mrs. Brown, now at my
house, has consented to let me forward the follow-
ing extracts from the communications of her hus-
band, the Rev. N. Brown, of the Assam Mission.—
Though they were written in the press of his cares,
with no expectation that they would meet the public eye,
yet I doubt not they will be perused with
great interest by your numerous readers. Espe-
cially when it is remembered that he and his dear
family are called to suffer much in being sepa-
rated, and from repeated and severe attacks of illness.
Mrs. Brown having been reduced to the borders of
the grave, and their dear children lower if possible,
was obliged to leave him, and take them and come
to her native land; and he, worn with long and
faithful service done for the cause in that land of
idols and darkness, has been greatly reduced and
afflicted since they left, by repeated attacks of the
dysentery, and last by that dreadful disease which
has swept through the country, the cholera, and
from which he has just escaped with his life,
having, as we fear, permanently affected his health
and constitution. Still, we may hope that God will
mercifully spare them for their work, yet longer,
and that the friends of missions may take the warn-
ing to go to their help, and that associates, for
whom they have been so long and eloquently plead-
ing, may be sent before it shall be with him as it is
with our lamented Comstock, of Arcanac.

Yours truly, M. G. CLARKE.

Jeljinghi River, Sept. 19, '46.

My BELOVED WIFE.—Another Saturday
evening is drawing on, and yet I have not
commenced my Journal for you as you re-
quested. I have had no heart to begin; but,
besides this, I have not felt able. It was
but a day or two after you left that I began
to feel a fever crawling upon me, caused by
that dreadful Calcutta atmosphere in which
I had been running about the fortnight pre-
vious. The chills at length came over me,
and for two days I was obliged to lie in my
woolen gown and under a woolen blanket,
in the hottest days, in order to keep warm.
The idea that I was sick again in Calcutta,
and unable to do my business and get away,
was dreadfully distressing. But I man-
aged to crawl out and get to the bazar, two
or three times, and on the 10th I had got
my business so far done that I entered my
boat and pushed over to Howrah, where I
remained in my boat till Monday the 14th. I
went back to Calcutta to bid our friends
and the Missionaries good bye, and on the
15th I started and came up as far as Se-
rampore, where I spent the night; but the
Marshmans were so busy I saw but little of them.
Mrs. Marshman and Mrs. Voight
desired to be very kindly remembered to you.
Last evening I went out of the boat
to walk on the bank, and for the first time
began to find that nature looked pleasant
again. I walked too much, however, and the
consequence was, I got a slight return
of the fever in the night. My little boat is
very comfortable. I have got a nice bed
to go back on—the same Lizzie came down
upon. I wish I could know that you and
the darling children were equally com-
fortable. Sometimes the thought that I
shall never see my dear little prattlers again
is quite insupportable. The first time I
thought of little Willie being gone where I
could see him no more, I could not help
weeping like a child. But I think we shall
never regret the sacrifice we have made for
the good of the dear children. What is
there in this country to live for, unless it is
as a missionary! For me let my children
inherit the home of their Fathers. I could
never die easy, to leave a child to settle
down in this Sodom.

Oct. 10.—Another week has rolled round
and found me about a day's journey below
Goalpara, where I hope to find a dacoit
house, and send my letter off to you. I
had reached home, up to the 19th of March.
A cheering and welcome packet, I assure
you, and I may say the first regular letter
I have got from you since we parted. What
cause have we to be thankful for that kind
Providence which has watched over you,
and the dear darlings, and brought you all
so safely and speedily to our dear native
land. Your steps seem to have been di-
rected by a special Providence. You ap-
pear to have gone on the wings of the wind
after you seemed to cheer up, after I got news from
you. I hope that you are now comfortable
and happy among our dear friends, and that
you will find good homes for the dear chil-
dren, where they will be brought up in the
fear of the Lord. I feel a pleasure in com-
mitting you all to the care of our kind
Heavenly Father. As the time this reaches
you, will perhaps be looking for a
passage to your own home on the Sibzagar
Jenk. Everything here looks pleasant as
it used to, but lonely. The trees and bush-

Dictionary—print some lectures on Hindu-
ism, &c., and—farewell. The Lord
watch over you and bless you. May you
get much of the spirit of religion and revi-
vals while you are at home, and bring back
some of the warmth of a Christian land with
you.

Jorhat Ghaut, Dec. 31.

I sit down to spend a few moments in
writing to you before the expiring year has
closed. I have been thinking much of you,
as I know you have been thinking much of me,
if you have been spared till this time,
and wish I could know where you are to-
night; but wherever you are, I trust the
Saviour is with you. I have felt a slight
gloom and melancholy through the day,
when thinking on the departing year; but,
on the whole, I feel happy, and can only re-
joice in the goodness of God to me during
the year that is past. I would here raise
my Ebenezer, and say, Hitherto hath the
Lord helped me. I did not expect, at the
commencement of the year, to witness or
hear of the Baptism of twenty hopeful con-
verts in Assam before its close—but so it is!
It is the Lord's doing, and is wonderful in
our eyes. I have composed or translated
thirteen Hymns since I left Nowgong.—
Nidi Levi has made about as many more,
so we shall try and get out a second part to
the Hymn Book early in the year. But it
is drawing on towards the midnight hour—
the boatmen are all asleep—the Tom-toms
have ceased at the Jorhat Ghaut, opposite
to which we are stopping, and I must lie
down on my little couch, to wake, if God
pleases, upon another and I hope a better
year than any I have yet spent; so fare-
well to you—and my sweet babes. I feel
an unspeakable comfort in commanding you
to the mercy of our kind Preserver, and
I cannot but feel a confidence that you are
all spared, are comfortable and happy.—
May these lives which he has so graciously
lengthened out, be all given to him—and
may he grant us his blessing in all that we
do, and with that everything will prosper
with us.

Sibzagar, Jan. 9, 1847.

It is just a week since I arrived home.—
I left the boat at the mouth of the Dekho,
and walked up. I feel more happy to get
back to the old lonely house than anywhere else,
but everything reminds me of my darlings
that are gone, and I often feel very sad.
I find the white-ants have made sad
depredations, but not more so than I ex-
pected. The native Christians are coming in
for worship this evening—so adieu.

May 6.—What a flood of tender emotions
does this day bring to your fond husband,
who has so often celebrated this day
with his beloved, but now has to celebrate it alone.
I have yet heard nothing from you except the overland note you wrote
you the books you are in want of. But
alas! there are mighty oceans between us!

es in front of the house never looked so
pretty, and they are filled with birds that
sing all day long. The willows that I have
planted for you and the children, grow as
astonishingly fast, and are indeed "willows by
the water courses." One kind of the flow-
er bushes has become a most astonishing
and beautiful tree, full of flowers. We
had some excellent peaches this year. The
tree near your bedroom door, bore some
7-12 inches in circumference.

We had a terrific storm and gale here
Wednesday night. I think it was nearly
equal to the one when the jail was blown
down, when you, myself and the children
got under the doors and mats in the little
shed added to my study. I got up and
curled down behind the door in the bathing
room, lest the great house should fall upon
me, and I thought of you and the darling
children encountering the storms at sea.

I am publishing my two sermons on Baptism
and the Lord's Supper, preached at
Gowahati and Nowgong. I wish I could
get some copies home to you before you
start. They were written particularly for
this country, where many of the Baptists
are so loose in their sentiments. I have
some hopes the American Bap. Pub. Society
will republish them as a tract.

The sermon on Baptism was preached to
a congregation of Episcopalians, and I did
not hear of one that dissented from it, but
of several who acknowledged their convictions
that it was true. I shall send some to
Mr. Carroll (the American Consul) and Mr.
Bertram (a Scotch missionary) of St. Hel-
ena. I hope Mr. Bertram will be encour-
aged by our Board, and that the Bap. Pub.
Society will furnish him gratuitously with
Butternut, Otsego Co., N. Y.

work. Being possessed of this spirit, the
Christian will speak kindly to every one as
opportunity offers. He will not pass with
indifference and coldness by a fellow Chris-
tian who is poor; nor despise any person
because others despise him; or favor the
person with a gold ring, and gay clothing;
and neglect the poor in raiment. This
spirit will not allow a stranger to stand at
the door of the sanctuary without inviting
him to a seat. It will not lead the Christian
to pass the dwelling of the poor to call
on a rich neighbor.

Christian salvation will be perfected
when "We shall meet on Canaan's shore,
never to part again." With the posses-
sion of this spirit, the minister of Christ
cares for his flock; and if in providence
he becomes removed to a distant field, he
still remembers his former flock. He loves
to think of past meetings and mercies, and
like the blessed apostle, declares, "Though
absent in body, yet present in spirit, joy-
ing and beholding your order, and the sted-
fastness of your faith in Christ." The serv-
ant of Christ also expects his brethren
will remember him, as remarks the apostle,
"Pray for us." So says your friend and
brother, E. BALDWIN.

Bitternuth, Otsego Co., N. Y.

Plain Saxon for the Pulpit.

As the Rev. Samuel Kilpin was preaching
on a certain occasion, he spoke of "the
Deity." A sailor, who was listening, im-
mediately started from his seat, his elbows
fully spread, and exclaimed aloud, "Deity
—well, who is He? Is he our God Al-
mighty?" The attendants were about to
turn him out; but the minister stood re-
proved, and requested him to resume his
seat, with the remark, "Yes, my friend, I
did mean the almighty God." The sailor
rejoined, "I thought so; but was not quite
sure—I never heard that name before."

The humble minister replied, "You had a
right to inquire; I was to blame; whilst
delivering God's message of mercy and jus-
tice to immortal souls, I ought not to have
given my divine master a name which pre-
vented the message from being understood."

Am. Messenger.

Liberality of Providence, R. I.

In our last we had occasion to record
the generous support the American Tract
Society had received from four cities in
Connecticut. We now gratefully acknowl-
edge similar liberality in Providence, R. I.
A public union-meeting was held in the
First Baptist Church on Sabbath evening,
Feb. 13. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr.
Breed, of the High street Congregational
church. Mr. John Clark, agent for the
State, made many interesting statements
respecting the usefulness of Tracts and
volumes, which had come under his own
observation in Rhode Island. Rev. A.
Rauschenbusch, an intelligent German
in the service of the Society, addressed the
audience in respect to the German popula-
tion, and the adaptation of the colporteur
system to their spiritual wants. Rev. Mr.
Bliss, of Boston, spoke with much effect of
the extent and rapid growth of our country,
and the blessings of colportage in diffusing
the gospel among the masses of the people.
The meeting was one of deep interest.
The contributions from the First
Baptist church amount to \$842; from St.
John's Episcopal church, \$598; from the
Beneficent Congregational church, \$637;
from Richmond street church, \$387; from
High st. church, \$113.72; which, with other contributions and subscriptions,
amount to about \$2,800.—*ib.*

The Late Hindu Movement Against
Missionary Exertions.

That men are to be found among the ortho-
dox Baboos of Calcutta, who would as
readily employ their clubmen to fell a mis-
sionary to the ground in the dark, as to tor-
ture some poor underling who refused to
confess a robbery, there can be little doubt.
Perhaps some of the worst specimens of the
native character are to be found among the
volutuous Baboos of the metropolis. The
new association is composed of such a hetero-
geneous collection of men, united together
by no other bond but that of a common
hatred of Christianity; men of the Vedan-
tist, and of the Pauranic school; men of
austere and even ascetic devotion, and men
of no religion at all; Old Bengal and Young
Bengal; the humble worshipper, and the un-
scrupulous reviler of gods and Brahmins;
men who never deviate from the Hindu
ritual, and men who prefer a dinner of beef
and champagne from Wilson's or Spence's,—
that we think it behoves the committee
on the very first meeting to take up this se-
vere question, and to denounce and repudiate all idea of
having recourse to the bludgeon.

That the efforts which this society may
make to prevent the resort of native youth
to the missionary seminaries, will, in a very
short time, present another memorable in-
stance of failure, no one acquainted with
the character and the longings of native
youth can for a moment doubt. The very
inconsistency of the movement, when con-
sidered in the thirteenth chapter of the
first epistle to the Corinthians. It re-
quires no effort to show that the
missionaries are to be found the root of all those
abominable vices so rife among a great portion
of the American population."

The missionary is sadly puzzled to know
what to do without police laws to compel
the attendance of the children on the schools
provided by "the church," so he is obliged
to resort often to punish parents by "denying
them their abolition and the other sacra-
ments," and even by excommunication.—
He wants power to fine the parents, or
send them to jail for not sending their chil-
dren to the papal schools; but since he can-
not do this in America, he makes up for it
the best way he can—he sends them to hell.
This is rather "a painful duty," but the
Council of Baltimore has prescribed it, and
the acts accordingly.—*ib.*

The way Grace Works.

Grace does not stand upon the distant
mountain-top and call on the sinner to
climb up the steep height, that he may ob-
tain its

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1848.

England.

Since the news of the new revolution in France there has been some speculation in regard to the course England will pursue. It is hardly to be expected that England, or any of the other monarchies of Europe will willingly see a republic rise up in their very midst; if there is a reasonable hope that it may be checked by the force of arms; for the existence of republics, comprising between thirty and forty millions of people, in the very heart of Europe, would be a death blow to monarchy. The question now is, will England undertake to suppress the revolution? Were it not for her national debt of \$1,000,000,000, she would, undoubtedly undertake again to subdue the turbulent Frenchmen, and place a Bourbon on the throne. But it would seem that she has enough to do in taking care of her own affairs without interfering with those of her neighbor, at present.

Her finances are in a wretched condition. According to a statement recently made by Lord John Russell, there will be a deficit of some \$15,000,000 in the national expenditures of the past year, and the only remedy he is able to propose in order to meet it, is an increase on the income tax. The laboring and middling classes have been taxed to the utmost limit of endurance; and the only remedy left appears to be a demand upon land, and stockholders for an increased tax sufficient to meet the deficiency. England is reduced to the necessity of resorting to such measures in time of peace to meet her expenses, it follows that the additional expense of a war must be met by the income of the wealthy classes. They will be slow to consent to this, and consequently England will do slow to engage in a war of uncertain duration.

There is another cause why England will wish to avoid war. Ireland is getting to be an undutiful child. There exists no love for England on the part of Ireland; on the contrary the Catholics, who comprise by far the greater portion of the Irish population, are the inveterate haters of England. They know that they have been oppressed for centuries by her pure proud aristocracy, and they are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to throw off the British yoke. England finds enough to do in keeping Ireland under, even in these "piping times of peace," but should she engage in a war with France, she might find, while she was fighting Frenchmen, that her Irish subjects were no less dangerous foes than those of France; for Ireland will most assuredly embrace the first opportunity to declare for liberty, and a war with France will offer such an opportunity. Then there are the British possessions all over the world, which the fond mother must attend to or they will become rebellious. There are thousands of British subjects in Canada, who would gladly free themselves from British rule, if they could safely do so. There is trouble in China, too, and the last accounts indicated the breaking out of a new war between that country and England.

With all these, and many other considerations that might be named, not the least of which is the dissatisfaction of England's own subjects at home, millions of whom there is good reason to believe, are at this moment ready to rise up in opposition to the powers that be, and at once and forever put an end to their wrongs by blotting out all traces of a monarchy, a national debt and a wicked union of Church and State, there is pretty good foundation for the opinion that the British will try to get along without a war. But should she remain an idle spectator of affairs in France, while a republic is rising there, she will have another difficulty to encounter. The masses in England and Ireland have borne with oppression and a taxation that almost reduces them to starvation, till forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and if they should find their own government too ineptile to engage in the defense of monarchy with France, they will be encouraged to strike for liberty at home. If France succeeds in establishing a republic while England remains but a mere looker-on at the event, it will serve as a powerful stimulus in arousing the already excited feelings of the English population to a revolutionary fury. Viewed in either light then, the revolution in France must produce a most powerful effect on England, and through England, upon the world.

If we look at the other nations of Europe we shall find causes at work which would seem to favor their engaging in a war with France. Austria is too poor; the Rothschilds having lately refused the emperor an application for a loan; besides she will find enough to do nearer home in keeping her little turbulent neighbors quiet, should she feel disposed to engage in a crusade against the principle of liberty which is taking such deep root and is so rapidly extending itself over Europe. Russia will not consent to act in union with Austria; the emperor undoubtedly finds he has business enough on his hands in prosecuting the war with the Caucasians; besides, he keeps a watchful eye over Turkey, intending, no doubt, to extend his empire one of these days by the conquest of that nation. The German States will not enter into a confederation with England, while the States of the church and other Italian States are so strongly infected with the idea of liberty, that they will be more apt to unite with the popular enthusiasm of France than to assist in any way in subduing it.

Wherever we look on the Map of Europe, the condition of things appears favorable to the cause of liberal principles; but no correct opinion can be formed of the results that are to follow. The political waters of Europe are deeply agitated and it remains for time to show what new elements will rise to the surface. Of one fact, however, we feel satisfied; whenever the great idea of civil and religious liberty becomes the ruling passion of the people, as it eventually must, kings and thrones will fall before it, and justice will be meted out to those from whom it has so long been withheld.

The Caledonia's news came to hand after the above was in type, bringing fourteen days later intelligence. The news is of the most gratifying character, as it gives the most encouraging prospect of peace in Europe. A republican government has been established in France with fair prospects of success, and this government has been acknowledged by England, Belgium, Switzerland, and other powers. It would seem that the monarchies of Europe have quite enough to do in maintaining their own thrones, without interfering with the affairs of France.

Austria, where men heretofore have been scarcely allowed to think aloud, is in a state of political fermentation, and her wily minister, Metternich,

has been compelled to resign. The other Germanic states are represented as on a volcanic brink.

The affairs of Italy present a most unpromising aspect for the permanency of the papal throne. The people of Europe have awaked at last to their own interests; and the revolution in France appears to be the precursor of the downfall of other thrones and the establishment of liberty on their ruins. Like a row of bricks which boys set up, and the fall of the first followed by that of all the rest, so it would seem the fate of Europe is to be decided. The elements are fairly in communion, and whether the thrones are unkinged this year or fifteen or twenty years hence, their fate is decided; they must sooner or later yield to the sovereign voice of the people and allow them to go free.

It is a matter of rejoicing that so vast a political event as a revolution in France has passed with so little bloodshed, and also that there is little or no prospect of a general war in Europe. The hand of an overruling Providence is visible in these popular commotions, and He will "overturn and overturn till he whose right it shall rule."

Calvinism.

We have noticed with surprise certain sentiments in the editorial columns of the Christian Watchman, on the subject of Calvinism, and its "practical workings." The remarks are not from the pen of the editor, but from one of his correspondents, who rejoices in the signature of "Israel Olden." Who Israel Olden is we are not informed, but as Mr. Crowell manifests a disposition to endorse his orthodoxy by inserting his communications in the editorial columns of his paper without note or comment, we take it for granted that he does not object to it.

A cardinal point in Mr. Israel Olden's creed, and the Watchman's too, we suppose, is, that "as perfect a Christian character can be matured without the peculiar rites of Calvinism as with them." To prove his position he cites John Wesley, Adam Clarke, the Methodists, Free Will Baptists and Moravians, as specimens of perfect Christians as any of the Calvinistic theology. No one is disposed to deny the uprightness of the Christian characters of the men alluded to, or to claim that Calvinists exhibit a more godly walk and conversation than the Methodists and Free Will Baptists. But it belongs to Israel to prove that Arminianism made John Wesley and Adam Clarke the devoted men they were, or that it is now producing a hallowed effect upon the Methodists and Free Will Baptists, before Calvinists will be willing to receive its no

tions as orthodox.

John Wesley and Adam Clarke had both learned that the free, sovereign grace of God alone, and nothing else, could save the sinner, and we take it for granted, until it is proved to the contrary, that it was this grace, and not Arminianism, that influenced their lives and conduct, and made them the holy, confiding men they are represented to have been. And wherever this principle predominates it will manifest itself in a well ordered life and godly conversation; whether its advocates be a Calvinist, Methodist or Free Will Baptist. A fine reliance on the grace of God through the merits of a crucified Saviour, with that grace operating on his heart, made Paul a faithful and fearless Apostle; the effect was the same on John Calvin, John Wesley, Adam Clarke and the whole host of worthies who have finished their course and entered upon that rest that remaineth for the people of God. This is one of the peculiarities of Calvinism, and no Arminian independent of it, can ever bring forth fruits meet for repentence. Arminianism, independent of this principle, is calculated to make men Pharisees, and under its influence alone, they will as naturally "thank God that they are not as other men," as did the Pharisee in the temple.

One object of this (Rev. T.) "Israel" appears to be to substantiate the theory that one faith is just as good as another if a man is only sincere; for after adding his Arminian witnesses as evidence that this is so, he proceeds to annihilate Calvinism—not by argument to be sure, but by bold assertion. "Every one knows," he tells us, "that pure Calvinism is very little preached in these parts. The thing that bears its name, and seems so anxious to nestle under its cloak, and takes fire so rapidly at any imputation in its imbecilities, is a creature neither 'fish nor flesh.' What it is one can scarcely tell." He has a way, he says, of explaining it to his own satisfaction; and, he adds, "this is just what every one else does." This is all mere assertion, and rest upon the authority of Israel Olden, backed up by the authority of the Christian Watchman; it is true; but we should like something of some new theory that is about to be advanced by the Watchman, or not, we cannot tell; but we hope Mr. Crowell will not depart from "the old path," while he can look around him right in the good old Puritan city of Boston, and witness the bad effects such a departure has produced upon an other denomination.

ARRACAN.

Extracts from a letter received by a brother in New London, from Rev. L. Ingalls, dated

Alkyon, Nov. 20, 1847.

"I will therefore endeavor to give you some information respecting Missions, that may not only cheer you, but also awaken new interest for them. I will confine my remarks to Arracan, the field I now occupy. This field stretches for hundreds of miles along the Western coast of the Bay of Bengal, and is separated from Burnah Proper by a ridge of high mountains, lying back from the sea some 50 or 100 miles. In this province are some twenty-five of whom are indulging hopes of acceptance with God. It is most strikingly shown to be the work of God." We bespeak an earnest prayer from every friend of the college, and from every parent who has a son within its walls, that the work may be increased in power and extent among these youthful minds.—*Evangelist.*

A letter from Jacksonville, Ill., gives the names of quite a number of very prominent men in that place who are subjects of the revival now in progress there. The writer says,—"The revival is still in progress—but the College (Illinois college) does not yet fall before the 'rushing wind' as we

condition of the heathen, and how can I describe it to you? Try, if you can, to blot out the Bible, with all its heavenly light, and substitute a book of lies. Demolish your sanctuaries, and substitute a grove, or an idol house,—forget the music of the gospel that charms the sinner's ear, or warms the heart of the Christian, and substitute the riotous feasts, the polluted rites of paganism,—extinguish the lamp that throws a light on the road through the dark valley of death, and substitute that awful uncertainty that the wisest heathen feels at the hour of death. Forget your hope of heaven, and exchange all your joyful anticipations for the cheerless expectation of being a brute or serpent in the next state;—slander all the ties of friendship that binds life and society,—cut the ties that now unite husband and wife, parents and children, and then my brother, you will know what paganism is.

"Two long years I have spent in just such a land. And you may be well assured that I ever look back to my native land, as to the most inviting land. "Yes, my native land, I love you."—What America would be without the gospel, Arracan now is. And with the gospel this land will be what you are. The Christian religion is a boon, rich in blessings for this people. Some years have elapsed since the gospel has been published on these shores, and fruits are being gathered.—Burnam bow at the same cross with you. Kenmores sing the songs of Zion, and make their jingles glad, and the wild Kemonies from the mountains are coming to Christ. This is the field in which the noble Comstock fell, and Hall, with their wives; also sister Abbott. 'Tis a field watered with blood, and ought to be sustained; but alas! my brother, this inviting field, with thousands of native converts, is most destitute of laborers—for a long time I have been entirely alone—not a missionary within 800 miles of me. I have gone to my bed not knowing but I might close my eyes in my last sleep alone. Brother Abbott is now with me, but will leave in a few days for Sandway.—And then I am alone again. Could I do the work demanded, I would not complain. To witness so many going to a lost and ruined eternity, with none to lead them to Christ, is most painful.

I am glad to learn that the missionary spirit is rising in America, and pray that it may increase until every church is pained, and the whole church feel that to the one great work of the world's conversion all is consecrated. The work of the world's renovation is not yet appreciated—it will be costly. What has been done is merely the commencement—a kind of exploration of the land. The battle has not yet been fought. The little that has been done, has been accomplished by a few. The great body of the church is in a profound slumber, and but partially awake. When the church shall feel the mighty claims of a lost world as did the holy Saviour, and like him enter upon the work prepared for every sacrifice to accomplish it, then a new and mighty impulse will be given to Missionaries that has not yet been thought of.

I am unable to pen my thoughts on this subject, and if able, have not the time to do so. A word more, and I must close. I have now 14 Kenmores—a wild mountain people—with me, learning to read, and are either Christians or enquiring the way to Christ. To see new tribes, unknown even by any in Christian lands, coming to Christ, is cheering indeed. They resemble the Karens, and will in a short time flock by thousands to the cross. The hearing light has just broken upon the mountain tops, and the glorious Sun will soon burst with healing beams upon them.

Pray for this people. These converted heathen feel a deep attachment to Christians for having sent them the gospel. Often do they converse with me about you, and how gladly would they, if they could, express the same to you.

May the Lord bless you with the abiding influences of His Holy Spirit. To the church with which you are connected, I desire to be affectionately remembered, and request an interest in your prayers, and forget not the few isolated missions in this dark land—never cease to pray for these poor benighted heathen. Once my loved companion in labor joined in Christian salvation, but now she slumbers with the dead—one little girl of 4 years is all that remains.

Believe me, affectionately yours, —L. I.

Revivals.

The Western Christian reports a revival in Dane county, Illinois. A letter of Feb. 22, says:—"The interest, instead of diminishing, is increasing. About thirty have been made to rejoice in the pardoning love of God including some of the most hopeless cases of backsliders. Last Sabbath was a day of thrilling interest."

The Albany Spectator says—"The work of grace and mercy is advancing with mighty power among the dock of the Rev. E. P. Stimpson, in East Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., and there is hope that between fifty and sixty have passed from death unto life."

S. Lindsey, at Mobile, Feb. 28, 1848, says:—"On the 6th inst. I baptized nineteen candidates—fifteen whites and four colored; and yesterday I baptized five more—two whites and three colored. Two more ladies have been received, and are to be baptized in the course of a week or two."

The Alabama Baptist, from which the above is taken, mentions a church in Florida, constituted a year since, with eleven members, which now numbers fifty two.

News from ASSAM.—An extract of a letter from Dr. Brown, of Assam, to Dr. McLane, in the Chronicle, dated Silsagor, 26th October, gives the afflicting intelligence of the visitation of the cholera at that station, and above one hundred swept off in twenty days. Br. B. had an attack, but was mercifully restored. A convert, baptized a few days before, was taken away. An addition of two more by baptism was recently enjoyed.

REVIVAL IN YALE COLLEGE.—The numerous friends of this venerable institution will rejoice to learn, as we do by a letter from an officer in the college, that the work of grace is still moving on with silent power among the students, some twenty to twenty-five of whom are indulging hopes of acceptance with God. It is most strikingly shown to be the work of God." We bespeak an earnest prayer from every friend of the college, and from every parent who has a son within its walls, that the work may be increased in power and extent among these youthful minds.—*Evangelist.*

A letter from Jacksonville, Ill., gives the names of quite a number of very prominent men in that place who are subjects of the revival now in progress there. The writer says,—"The work is still in progress—but the College (Illinois college) does not yet fall before the 'rushing wind' as we

hope to see. A few of the students in the beginning were subjects of the work, and are gaining strength, and all appeared for a few days thoughtful."—*Br. B.*

The Herald of Religious Liberty at St. Louis says:

"The friends of Christian education will be gratified to know that a revival of religion has been in progress in the Monticello (Ill.) Female Seminary for some months past, which has left but very few of the young ladies there collected unimpressed by Divine truth. The large proportion of them are at present entertaining the hope of having passed from death into life. It is somewhat remarkable that this awakening of feeling resulted from no special effort to produce it. They have not at present even a resident clergyman. It is attributable under God, simply to the fidelity of the teachers and friends of the institution, and has been carried forward, as it commenced, without any interruption of the usual course of studies."

Reminiscences of the late Rev. Wm. Stoughton, D. D., of Philadelphia.

CHANGE OF EDITORS.—We see by the last *Editorial* that our old friend, Rev. Wm. Payne, has withdrawn from the editorship of that paper, and that Prof. Jackson, of Trinity College, is to be his successor. With Mr. Payne's hyper Episcopacy we never had the least sympathy—with Mr. Payne as a man, we entertain none but kind feelings, notwithstanding we have occasionally come in editorial collision with each other, and in taking leave of him, we most cordially tender him our best wishes but honored by his respective churches, he admitted to his pulpit as fully equal to himself, and worthy of all fellowship and esteem.

WRITINGS OF MR. ADAMS.—The Bee learns that Mr. Charles Francis Adams is very shortly to publish the works of his illustrious father, in some fifteen or twenty octavo volumes. The deceased Statesman, who carefully revised them for publication, by his will appropriated a sum of money to defray the expense of printing. Among the unpublished writings of Mr. Adams, is said to be a new version of the Psalms in Metre, a translation of Wieland's Oberon, and several minor Poems; but the chief portion of his MSS. will probably prove to be Historical and Biographical works.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—The Pittsfield Eagle says, "The prospect seems to be good for the building of three new houses for public worship in that town, during the coming season. The Baptists have nearly secured a sufficient sum to put a new and more commodious house in place of the badly constructed one which they at present occupy. The Methodists have secured nearly a sufficient sum for building another church, and are now looking for a suitable site in the centre of the town. The Congregationalists have also a subscription paper in circulation for a new house, the present church edifice being insufficient to accommodate all who wish to worship with that denomination. There is a favorable prospect of their securing the necessary amount."

THE CLAMORS OF THE SECTS.—It is for money they are clamoring for—the money of the people of Canada. And they dare to go, these sects, to the Legislature of Canada, asking that the people may be taxed for them, and their sectarian purposes! Shame on them—shame on all of them—Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Presbyterians—shame on them all! Can anything be more monstrous? Presbyterians pray that Episcopalian money may be given them, to help them to teach the Assembly's Catechism!—Episcopalians pray that the aid of Presbyterian dollars their children may be prepared for confirmation by the Bishop; Romanists pray that at the expense of Protestants their candidates for the priesthood may be trained to celebrate mass.

Each thinks his neighbor makes too free, Yet loves a slice as well as he."

Where will this end? If these applications are encouraged, what will be the result? Why should this or that Institution be singled out for aid, and others, equally deserving, be neglected? Why should not all apply?—*Montreal Register.*

POLITICAL AND POPULAR.—We are gratified that the people are waking up upon this subject. It is time they should. The papists do not claim quite a million and a half of the twenty millions which populate this country; and yet of this comparatively small number not more than one in ten of whom are entitled to a vote, are aiming to control the elections and the government of the country, and our political leaders seem inclined to aid them in doing so.—*Baptist Banner.*

WINE DRINKING IN BOSTON.—The Boston papers are very severe in their remarks upon the conduct of a certain committee authorized by the Common Council of that city to provide a dinner for the Congressional Committee that attended the remains of the late J. Q. Adams to Boston. It appears that the city council ordered a public entertainment to be given them at the Revere House, and that the committee to provide the dinner was instructed to provide no wine at the expense of the city. The dinner took place on Saturday evening, and contrary to expectation, wine was introduced in abundance. The party broke up on Sunday morning, under the excitement of the wine that had been furnished by somebody. Who were the offenders we are not informed, but it is creditable to the temperance habits of Boston to witness such a spontaneous outbreak of indignation at the outrage.

DR. HAWES' ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—Dr. Rev. Dr. Hawes preached his thirtieth anniversary sermon a few Sabbaths since. The Religious Herald gives the following, among other items of history embraced in the sermon.

"From the time of his settlement, Dr. H. remarked, the city had grown from 4000 to 11,000 inhabitants. The number of church members then bore the proportion of 2 to 10 of the whole population—now it is 3 to 10. Of near 400 members in the church at that time, but 64 remain. The church has been blessed with seven special seasons of revivals—1233 members have been added to it, of whom 515 remain in communion, which, with the 64 older members, make the total number now in the church 583. Of the committee of twenty appointed to give him a call, but two are left, and of the Council of twenty who assisted at his ordination, but eight are now living. He has attended over 500 funerals, and of the many loved ones called into eternity, were five of his own children—four of whom sleep in the grave yard in this city, and one on the banks of the Bosphorus."

ENGLISH MORMON EMIGRANTS.—We learn from a reliable source, that several thousand English families, members of the Mormon church, will arrive at New Orleans during this Spring, on their way to join the settlement formed in the Great Salt Lake Valley. It is calculated that from eight to ten thousand souls, from England alone, will join the emigrating party this season. In addition, several other large parties are expected from other quarters of Europe. Their numbers are as extraordinary as their movements and purposes are absurd.—*St. Louis paper.*

THE PARLOR MAGAZINE.—J. T. Headley, Editor.

This Magazine relies on its own merits, as an exponent of moral and religious truth, for success, rather than a splendid and show

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

News of the Week.

MEXICO.—Advices from Vera the 12th inst. An armistice was 5th inst., at the city of Mexico before, and commissioners appointed government, stipulating that hostiles, and that the Americans should part of the country not at present.

The collection of taxes is suspended on gaming houses, liquor shops, amusement. When elections are now occupied by Americans, they from the place till the election is

MEXICO.—The Mexican on the 7th, and four days Acapulco, where he had an encounter, and had concealed himself in a house and commanded the Americans from the places of their

The Americans soon succeeded in the town by attacking them in after they were driven out they collected outside of the town, where checked by Gen. Lane and Col. Hays, in a terrible manner. One hundred were killed, and fifty taken prisoners had one killed and four

that Gens. Pillow and Worth are command.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—It seems by a English paper that the king and now escape in getting out of France, to cross the English channel in an, and after being tossed about for were picked up by an Express steamer near Brighton. On landing, the King I am on British ground,"—one left in disguise without their when they landed in England through peac jacket, gray trowsers, and p, which he had borrowed of the steamer. His beard was of about a and he wore a common red com neck. The whole appearance of our majesty was pitiful in the example of the most polite and refined, and in striking contrast with that last visit to the queen of England in a clanging world, and as, then, they are as subject to reverses

Sprague of Albany, it is said, is to press a valuable work, entitled "The American Pulpit," in which the editors of all the leading ministers of the delineated.

Luther of New York, has declined the Bowdoin Square church, Boston, for Rockford.

London News states that the sum of been subscribed towards the capital new London and Willimantic Rail new subscriptions are being added

He, a brakeman on the evening train New Haven to this city, has been more than a week past. He was last with the train on Monday eve. It is feared that he was thrown while crossing. Any information may be sent to H. B. Sperry, Mer-

ry, Maine, has appointed Thursday, April next, as a day of public hating and prayer throughout the State.

of Maine, has been found guilty of Edward Matthews, and has been hung. The time for his execution is fixed; until that time he is labor in solitary confinement in the

new Publications.

MISSIONS. By the late Rev. Sheldon, missionary to the Sandwich Islands, east Society.

most looking book, containing, but, it is filled with useful and thoughts from the pen of a man

is a missionary, and who knew by toils, privations, joys and sorrows

life. He knew, and felt too, the missionary effort in evangelizing the might have been expected from such

picture the true spirit of missions, on the Christian church in gloom, is just such a book as is needed to stir sympathy in behalf of the cause

and we hope it may have a circulation extended country.

THE LIVING AGE, No. 202.

London's Astronomical Observations, Full, Foreign Miscellany, Foreign Po, Poetry, &c. Pease & Bowers,

—John Inman and Robert

number is enriched with three beau

s. The view of Beirut and Mount beautiful engraving. The table of

present, presents a choice variety of lit

Published by John S. Taylor, New

& Bowers, agents.

MAGAZINE. J. T. Headley, Editor,

we relies on its own merits, as an

and religious truth, for success,

splendid and showy display of the way of pictures. The articles on

and the Tale of "Missionary Life,

and instructive. Mr. Headley, the

versatile writer. A new volume of magazine commences with the May & Bowers, agents.

—Edited by Mrs. Eliza C.

Journal is a most excellent family

led with sound religious reading of

to the improvement of the fami

lly. Ira M. Allen, N. Y., is the pro

—edited by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland,

number of this popular Magazine is

many of its predecessors. "The Lost

" and "Fashion Plate," are

life-like engravings; in addition to

of engravings on wood add beauty

—Phil. Sun.

Some excitement has been occasioned among our

citizens, by the eloquence, on Saturday evening, of a person calling himself Gideon Vinal, of Pr

danger, with quite a young girl of this place, under engagement of marriage. They were traced to Norwich, and, it being ascertained that Vinal had a wife and child in Providence, Constable Jackson went to Norwich in pursuit of the fugitives, and returned to town with them yesterday morning.—*Worcester Tribune.*

STRAW FOR THE POTATO RENT.—Mr. Skinner read, at the Farmer's Club, on Tuesday evening, an extract of a letter from D. W. Nail, of Maryland, stating that a gentleman of Frederick Co., Md., last year procured some sound potatoes for planting, from Mr. Nail. Mr. N. had just been informed by that gentleman, that the measures and preparations he had made, to plant 300 acres of straw, covering them with earth and drifts, at 18 inches apart, placing the tubers about one foot asunder in the drifts, and immediately gave the whole surface a covering of straw from three to four inches in thickness. The covering of straw prevented the growth of weeds and superseded the necessity of cultivation. The result was an excellent crop of sound potatoes, so far as they were covered. Those left uncovered, suffered with the rot.

The negro who murdered young Ferguson, was hung yesterday in pursuance of the sentence, he is said to have been entirely resigned to his fate.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE FIRST CANAL BOAT REACHED TOLEDO FROM CINCINNATI, ON THE 15th INST. She had a full load of sugar! — The John Owen, from Detroit, made her appearance in Maumee on the 14th.

MISSING IMMIGRANT SHIP.—The British barque Thalia, sailed from Cork, Ireland, for Boston on the 5th of November last, with two hundred immigrant passengers—since which time nothing has been heard of her, and there is but very little doubt that she has gone down at sea with her living cargo. For months a poor Irish woman, whose parents, brother and sisters were on board this vessel, has been in a state of great anxiety, fearing for the safety of her husband, and to cancel the debt killed him, persuading him to drink brandy which had been accidentally dropped with arsenic sold.

A report is current that Coolidge committed suicide after the verdict was rendered. We have no means of judging of its probability.—*Journal of Commerce.*

KEEPING THE SABBATH.—When Commodore Stringham was at Rio Janeiro in command of the squadron some time ago, a small parade on the hill of Copacabana was held on Sunday. The British ships and the men-of-war of other nations fired a grand salute, and the American ships were silent. The next day Capt. Stringham sent an explanatory note to the proper minister of the court, saying that the Sabbath was observed in his country, and he hoped that this would be deemed a sufficient reason for not having fired the proper salute on that day; but that, with the kind and respectful feelings which he had for the people of Brazil, he would not wish to deprive them of the happiness of giving a salvo on Monday, to which Capt. S. received a friendly reply. The salute was fired and the American ship had found a grave in the depths of the ocean.

COURT OF COOLIDGE.—The Telegraph announces the conviction of Dr. Coolidge, tried at trial, for the murder of a young associate named Matthews. Coolidge was a dashing young fellow, of respectable connections; but living beyond his means, became involved, borrowed money of Matthews and to cancel the debt killed him, persuading him to drink brandy which had been accidentally dropped with arsenic sold.

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AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—Lord George Bentinck stated in the House of Commons that the attempt to suppress the slave trade "The Times" estimates to cost £150,000,000, or £200 millions of dollars, in the attempt to suppress the slave trade." The "Times" estimates the cost at £3,000,000 sterling annually, and the loss of valuable lives as exceeding, for a period of forty years, all her losses in battles and engagements; and to what result? Why, the doubling and trebling of the number of slaves which got clear, and an increase of deaths on the passage, owing to the closer stowage of sootching like three to one!

EFFECTS OF SEVERITY.—A girl by the name of Mary Donough, about 12 or 14 years of age, (says the "Troy Post"), who had been living out at service was sent home sometime last winter, and was sent home again, and it is said that they were put in prison. Her mother took a rash and gave her a terrible and inhuman beating, of the effects of which she died on Monday last, one week after the punishment was inflicted; she was buried yesterday. The father, who is an industrious and trustworthy man, is almost crazy at the thought of his ill-tempered treatment of his only daughter.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS AND METTERICH.—When Paris the Congress of Empress and Kings met in forty years ago, the French and English, Belgian, Switzerland, and other powers.

The Chamber of Deputies and Peers has been abolished in France, by a Proclamation in the name of the people of the French Nation, through the Provisional Government, and all former ministers declared to be illegal. A Provisional Government is been organized, and the National Assembly is to convene on the 20th of April. Its members are to be elected by ballot, under the principles of universal suffrage.

A moveable National Guard, to the number of 20,000, had been enrolled, and organized in battalions.

The Castle of Vincennes had surrendered to the new government, with most other fortifications in the vicinity of Paris. Slight resistance was offered.

In Austria, the Constitution has been wrested from the King at the point of the bayonet, and the great and powerful Prince Metternich has deemed it expedient to resign.

LEOPOLD PHILIP.—He entered England in disguise, and attempted concealment, but was discovered and identified. He keeps as quiet as possible. Minister Guizot, was also in England.

Large bodies of people had gone from Rouen to Paris to assist in fighting for the Republic.

Mr. Rush, the American Minister, had been treated with respect by the Papal populace.

Rumor says that the Duke de Montpensier, (son of Louis Philippe), took an active part in defensive measures against the new government—but all signs of royalty have now been abolished.

Prince Louis Napoleon was received in Paris with due ceremony to Empereur!

All political prisoners are to be liberated and placed under a Republican Guard.

The Chateaux de Neuilly and St. Cloud have been burnt. Also the bridge over the Seine, at Mantes.

The funds had fallen enormously.

The Archishop of Paris, accompanied by two Vicars General, presented his credentials to the Emperor. Tuesday, and in his address in the new order of things, in the name of the entire clergy of his diocese, Mr. Duclerc has been appointed Under Secretary of State of the Ministry of France.

Numerous diplomatic appointments are announced.

M. Devant Duc de Harcourt goes to London.

Alphonse de Boisay, M. Cidevaut de Boisay, and Miss Amelia M-

In Groton, March 19th, by Rev. L. G. Leonard, of New London, Mr. Caleb Lee and Miss Amelia M-

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CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.

"Be steadfast."

When tempests are roaring, be steadfast and firm;
Unshaken by fears, and unarm'd by the storm:
While winds of false doctrine are rushing abroad,
The Christian unmoved should depend on his God.

When all is excitement, commotion and noise,
The Christian with candor partakes of the joys
That flourish and grow in the sunshine of love,
Revived by the rains that descend from above.

Midst roaring steam engines and telegraph wire,
Attended by skill and electrical fire,
The pilgrim and stranger on earth looks abroad;
And steadfast remains in the work of his God.

March, 1848.

E. B.

The Soul's Mission.

BY OLIVER CRANE.

Thou born to destiny,
Entered with control,
O! whence and why thine embassy,
Thou living soul?

Thine emanating source
Cannot be nature's womb;
Since when returns this lifeless curse
Low in the tomb.

Thou shalt not there be laid
In death's dominion bound,
And all that is of thee made
A moulder'd mound.

But wherefore hast thou come
Known thus of heavenly birth?
Why on thy mission was thy home
Made here on earth?

Thine impress the name
Speak thine a high behest,
Go, then, thine embassage proclaim,
Nor be at rest.

Earth would allur thine ear,
And call life's joys thine all;
Twould charm in pleasing dalliance here,
Till sin enthrall.

Up from the lethargy,
And make thy mission known;
Thou wast not sent on earth to be
Naught but thine own.

Thou hast another sphere,
Another work my soul,
Than thus to linger struggling here
For pleasure's goal.

Oh! there is not one grief,
Borne by another heart,
For which thou may'st bring relief
Ere thou depart.

Is there one soul unblest,
One spirit unforgiven,
Whom thou mayst guide to perfect rest,
With God in heaven?

Up, Oh! my soul, see all
Bids thee thy work assume,
Ere on thy loitering footsteps fall
Death's sullen gloom!

Then when thy task is done,
May'st from this world of woe,
With none but deathless laurels won,
Triumphant go.

Lines on the Mohegan Chapel.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY, 1830.

"Lo! where a savage fortress frowned
Amid thy blood-cemented ground,
A hollowed dome with peaceful claim
Shall bear the meek Redeemer's name;
And forms like those that lingered stayed
Latest 'neath Calvary's awful shade,
And earliest pierced the gathered gloom
To watch the Saviour's lowly tomb—
Such gentle forms the Indians are!
Have wooth'd, and bade that dome aspire;
And now, where rose the murderous yell,
The tuneful hymn to God shall swell—
Where vengeance spread a fatal snare
Shall breathe the red man's contrite prayer."

Religious & Moral.

An Old-Fashioned Ordination.

The following is a copy of a letter written 134 years ago, describing the circumstances attending an ordination at that time, of a Pastor of a Society in Danvers, Mass. The manner in which the worthy Council manifested their regard for the Sabbath, is, to say the least, very well imitated by some of the present day, in their action on other points. The proceedings in regard to "Pomp Shorter" showed their regard for "order."

SALEM, 25th September, 1713.

HONORED AND DEAR FRIEND:—Through thy goodness of Providence we arrived at this place after dark Tuesday night, and we are now staying with your Brother Thomas at ye Precinct. The reason why we got there so late, was because we were detained a long time at ye ferry, as ye boat was very bad, and ye streams very high on account of ye great rains. Mr. Appleton of Cambridge, did not get here till Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, his horse being weary, so he tarried all night at Reading. Your brother Thomas says ye place has grown very much since you lived here, and that ye church has got 40 members who came off from Mr. Noyes Church at Salem, 13 men and 27 women; and ye town has granted ye Precinct 5 acres of land, and ye Province £5 a year for 5 years, for ye support of ye gospel in ye Precinct. Ye church have made choice of ye Revd. Benjamin Prescott for their Pastor, and voted him £60 a year, and 15 cords of wood, for his salary, when single, and £75 when he shall be married. Mr. Prescott is ye oldest son of ye Esquire Jonathan Prescott of Concord, and is a promising man about 25 years old, and betrothed to Elizabeth Higginson, a comely daughter of Mr. John Higginson. Ye new meeting house is situated in a pleasant Valley near a stream of water on ye village road, about a mile from town bridge. Ye service in ye meeting house began by reading a portion of ye 119th

psalm by Rev. C. Mather, after which he read a portion from Thomas Allen's *invitation to thirsty sinners*. Mr. Hubbard your excellent minister then offered up a fervent prayer and a psalm was sung to a most solemn tune, ye oldest deacon reading line by line, in solemn voice, so that ye whole congregation should join. Mr. Bowers of Beverly next offered ye prayer of Ordination and Consecration, with ye laying on of ye hands of ye Elders. Mr. Appleton preached ye sermon from 2 Cor. 2d Chap. 16th verse, last clause, "Who is sufficient for these things?" Another psalm was then sung, and then Mr. Shepherd gave ye charge, and Rev. Mr. Green of ye Village, ye hand of fellowship, and Mr. Garrison of Wenthurst made ye concluding prayer,—there was an immense concourse of people in ye house so that every part of ye house was crowded and some were on ye beams over ye heads of ye congregation.

Ye Governor was in ye house, and her majesty's commissioners of ye customs, and they set together on a high seat by the pulpit stairs. Ye Governor appears very devout and attentive, although he favors Episcopacy and tolerates ye Quakers and ye Baptists, but is a strong opposer of ye Puritans. He was dressed in a black Velvet Coat, bordered with gold lace, and buff breeches with gold buckles at ye knees, and white silk stockings. There was a disturbance in ye galleries, where it was filled with divers negroes, mulattoes and Indians, and a negro called Pomp Shorter, belonging to Mr. Gardner, was called forth and put in wide aisle, where he was reproved with great carefulness and solemnity. He was then put in ye deacon's seat, between two deacons in view of ye whole congregation; but ye Sexton was ordered by Mr. Prescott to take him out, because of his levity and strange contortion of countenance (giving grave scandal to ye grave deacons) and put him in ye lobby under ye stairs; some children and a mulatto woman were reprimanded for laughing at Pomp Shorter. When service at ye house were ended, ye council and other dignitaries were entertained at ye house of Mr. Epes, on the hill near by and we had a bountiful table, with bear's meat and Venison, the last of which was heard but the Latin tongue. He usually employed the proof readers, all from foreign countries, who spoke the various languages which they corrected. The zeal of this early and learned printer for study, distinguished him for his very beautiful edition of the Greek Testament, which forms the basis of the one now in use. 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